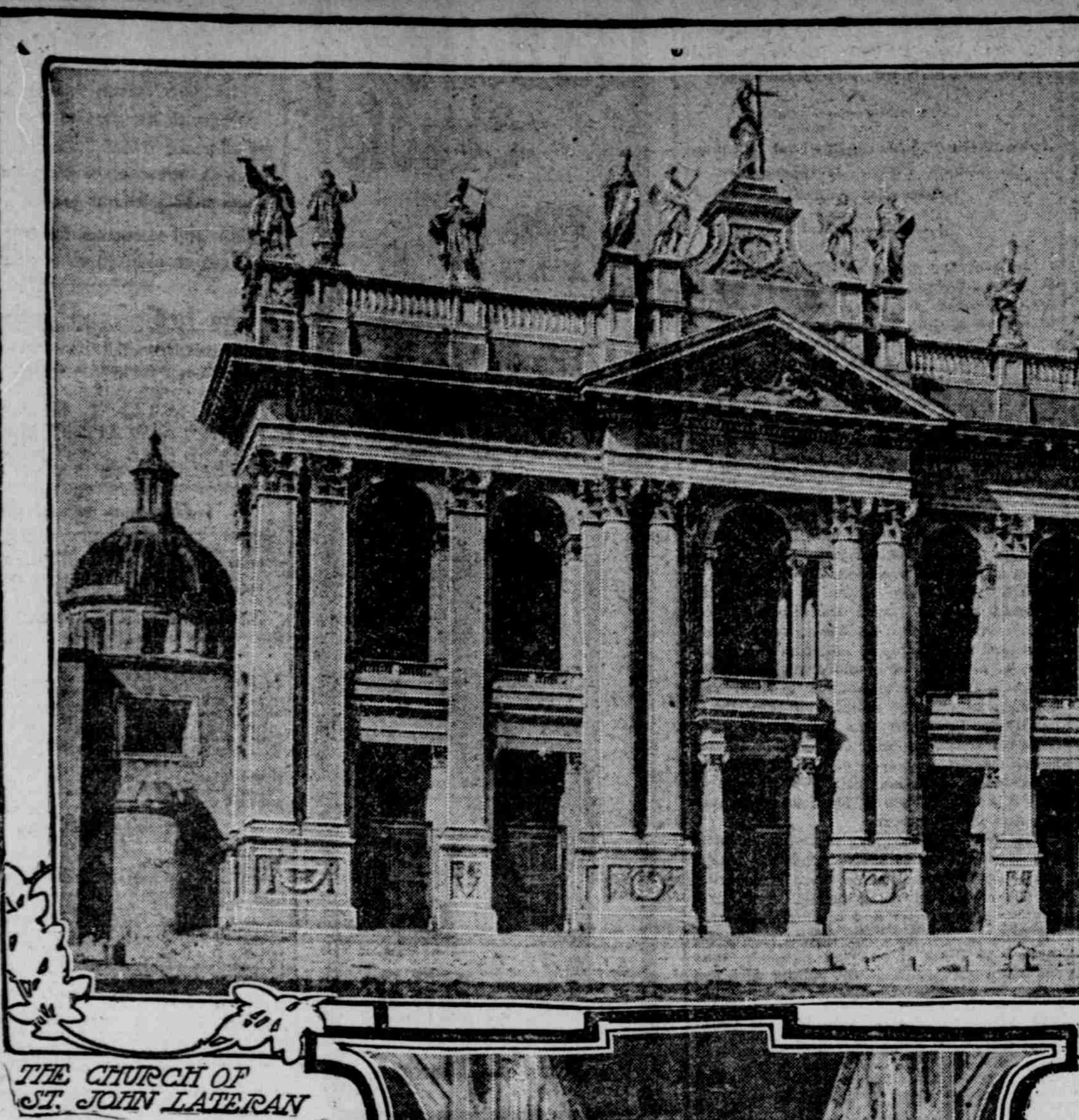


WHERE THE BODY OF POPE LEO XIII WILL REST.



The Popes of Rome are allowed to choose their own burial grounds, and it is the custom for each successor to the chair of St. Peter to designate the spot he selects for his final resting place. The late Pope Leo chose the Church of St. John Lateran, and in this beautiful structure the bones of the holy man will lie. Previous to interment here, however, the body of the late pontiff will be encased in the crypt of St. Peter's Cathedral, where it will remain until taken out to be permanently interred.

INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN LATERAN

The Church of St. John Lateran, between the Caelian and Equiline hills, ranks as the first church in Christendom. It dates from the time of Constantine, and was, till the rebuilding of St. Peter's, the metropolitan cathedral of Rome. It retains its fifth century baptistry and the beautiful thirteenth cloisters. The Santa Scala, said to have been brought from Jerusalem by the Empress Helena, is still venerated by pilgrims. The church itself was destroyed by fire and rebuilt in the fourteenth century. The adjoining palace of the early Popes is now a museum, devoted chiefly to Christian antiquities.

CAREER OF THE LATE PONTIFF

Leo XIII, Vincent Joachim Pecci, His Holiness the Pope, Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province, Sovereign of the Temporal Dominions of the Holy Roman Church, two-hundred-and-fifty-eighth Roman Pontiff, was born at Carpineto, son of Count Ludovico Pecci, on March 2, 1810. He was ordained a priest on Dec. 31, 1837, and having received the degree of Doctor of Laws, was on the same day appointed a domestic prelate by Pope Gregory XVI, received the title prothotary apostolic, and was a vigorous apostolic delegate at Benevento, Perugia and Spoleto. He was made archbishop of Damietta, in partibus, and was sent to Belgium as nuncio in 1852, was nominated as archbishop of Perugia in 1854, and in 1858 was created a cardinal by Pius IX, holding ere long the important office of Cardinal Camerlengo. On Feb. 20, 1878, he was elected Pope, as the successor of Pius IX, and was crowned as Leo XIII on March 3 of the same year. He restored the hierarchy in Scotland, and composed the difficulty with Germany, growing out of the anti-Jesuit attitude of the Iron Chancellor. In 1888 he denounced the Irish plan of campaign. He manifested enlightened views, but on questions affecting the church and his own status he held staunchly to what he conceived to be his rights. He regarded himself as the deposed sovereign of Rome, and as a prisoner at the Vatican. He persistently refused to recognize the law of guarantees. He protested against heresy and "godless" schools, and in his encyclicals affirmed that the only solution of the socialistic problem lies in the influence of the papacy. In 1884 he constrained the French monarchists and clericals to accept the Republic, but assumed an uncompromising attitude against the French anti-socialism law or the Parliament of 1902-3. In 1883 he opened the archives of the Vatican to historical investigators and made himself known as a poet, chiefly in the Latin tongue. In 1896 he issued an encyclical pronouncing the Anglican orders null and void. The jubilee of his episcopate, in 1888, was marked by even greater demonstrations of piety. In 1894 he celebrated the golden jubilee of his priesthood in 1847. The jubilee of his pontificate, in February of 1903, aroused the Catholic world to other great demonstrations, though these were marred by the fear of his approaching dissolution.

DETAILS OF HIS LIFE.

Traits and Characteristics—His Work While Holding Various Offices.

The career of the late Pope was remarkable in many ways, and the details of his life are interesting. The Society of Jesus, which it was afterwards the first care of his pontificate to restore to its ancient position in the councils of the church, was entrusted with his education, young Pecci being sent at the age of eight years to the Jesuit college at Viterbo, where he remained until his fourteenth year. At this time his mother died and he shortly afterwards proceeded to Rome to continue his studies at the Jesuit college in that city. When he was eighteen years old he secured the first prize for chemistry and physics. His aptitude for natural science, however, in no way interfered with his taste for literature and classical studies, and even in those early days he was remarkable for the elegance and purity of his Latin, which subsequently found such notable expression not only in his encyclical and ecclesiastical work, but in the higher plane of poetry. He obtained, in 1831, the degree of doctor of divinity, and entered the academy of noble

ecclesiastics to study law and diplomacy and thus qualify himself for joining what may be termed the Papal diplomatic service and become conversant with the system of the spiritual government. It is from the ranks of this official body that, in these days, a new Pontiff is almost invariably chosen.

In 1832 Joachim Pecci received the subdiaconate and diaconate, and on March 14 of the same year Gregory XVI made him a domestic prelate, his first promotion, with the title of monsignor. On Dec. 23, 1837, he was ordained priest by Cardinal Odescalchi, saying his first mass in the chapel of St. Stanislaus at the Jesuit novitiate of St. Andrea. Early in 1838 Mgr. Pecci was named governor of the papal province of Benevento, and like Sixtus V, busied himself with the suppression of brigandage.

WHILE HE WAS GOVERNOR.

In connection with this work the following story was told of Monsignor Pecci: A certain marquis called one day to protest against what he considered the interference of the Governor and informed the latter that he was just starting for Rome to procure his recall.

"Have you considered the step well, marquis?" asked Monsignor Pecci.

"Yes, monsignor," said the other, "and I'm going at once."

To this the Governor rejoined: "Resolutions of this kind should be well considered at leisure. You will do me the honor of staying here for the present."

That same night the marquis's castle was surrounded and twenty-eight brigands of whom he was patron and chief were arrested or shot.

From Benevento Monsignor Pecci was transferred to the governorship of Perugia, where he remained for a year and a half. The young ecclesiastic in 1843 was called to exercise his talents in a more important post, being consecrated bishop of Damietta in partibus and sent to Brussels as papal nuncio. It was as representative of the Pope in the Belgian capital that he first gained the political insight and experience which have been one of the principal characteristics of his pontificate.

Monsignor Pecci remained over three years in Belgium, and on his recall to the Vatican he was made cardinal of the Order of the Leopard.

After leaving Brussels the nuncio paid a visit to London. This visit, in February, 1846, and in the same year he was consecrated archbishop of Perugia. He continued in this position for the thirty-two years which intervened before his election to the highest position in the church, his tenure of the episcopate coinciding exactly with the thirty-two years of the reign of Pius IX.

In his episcopal labors the archbishop displayed as governor of a pontifical state. Among other achievements he succeeded in purging the conclaves of heresy and at a certain time all the prisoners under his spiritual jurisdiction were empty. Such success did not pass unnoted, and in 1859 Mgr. Pecci was elevated to the dignity of cardinal priest.

ELECTED POPE.

At the consistory held in 1877 Cardinal Pecci was appointed camerlengo of the Roman Church, which gave him chief charge of the temporalities of the Holy See. In this capacity it fell to his task to make the necessary arrangements for the conclave for the election of a new Pope after the death of Pius IX, in February, 1878. The conclave lasted thirty-six hours and at the third ballot Cardinal Pecci was elected Supreme Pontiff and took the name of Leo XIII.

At the time of his election he was a simple student. He was crowned on March 3 with the tiara, or triple crown, where all his predecessors but one had been crowned since 1553, but in the Sistine chapel in the Vatican, where the conclave had been held. Public opinion regarded the new Pope as a characterless old man, a simple student, but he was crowned on March 3 with the tiara, or triple crown, where all his predecessors but one had been crowned since 1553, but in the Sistine chapel in the Vatican, where the conclave had been held.

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the direction of moderation which greatly contributed to increasing the influence of the Vatican abroad. From the very outset the new Pontiff displayed the greatest interest in the social questions agitating the world of to-day, and in an encyclical issued in December, 1878, appealed to the intellectual forces of Catholicity to contest the propaganda of doctrines which his Holiness described as subversive of social order, alluding especially to the Socialists in Germany and the Nihilist movement in Russia.

POLITICAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

The co-operation afforded by the Pope to the various governments in opposing the growing forces of social democracy paved the way for the settlement of disputes existing between those governments and the Vatican, both spiritual and civil authorities being, as it were, called upon to merge their differences and make common cause against the common enemy. The first great political achievement of the Pope was the settlement of the differences with Germany, which had given rise to the famous Kulturkampf.

The rapid spread of anarchistic doctrines in Germany and the attempts made upon the Emperor's life in 1878 induced Prince Bismarck to make approaches to the Ultramontane party to secure their support for his economic policy. Herr Falk, the famous lawyer, was sent to the Pope to negotiate from office and other concessions were made to the Catholics. Finally diplomatic relations with the Vatican resumed, and the Pope declared his readiness to act as arbitrator in other disputes for the benefit of the whole of Europe and of Christianity.

A still greater tribute was paid by Germany to his Holiness by her selection of him as arbiter in the dispute with Spain regarding the Caroline islands and her deferential acceptance of his decision in favor of the weaker power. His success in this arbitration induced the Pope to declare his readiness to act as arbitrator in other disputes for the benefit of the whole of Europe and of Christianity.

The interests of the triple alliance were not compatible with those of the Vatican, and even Catholic Austria could not ignore the example of this may be cited the German Emperor's visit to the Pope in 1888 might lead to Germany advocating the Pope's cause, although the Emperor Francis Joseph abstained from visiting King Humbert in Italy, and the Pope's policy was soon dispensed. The Pope himself, in a letter to the German bishops, declared that he regarded the city of Rome and the Papacy as the guest of the Quirinal as "a deplorable recognition of accomplished facts."

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From fabrics hitherto made up into \$7, \$8.00 and \$9.00 Trousers we will,

For This Week Only

make to measure, in our best style, Trousers at

Five Dollars

A number of these patterns we will make up at \$4.00.

Kahn Tailoring Co.

Makers of the Kind of Clothes Gentlemen Wear.



Court a motion and reasons for a new trial. The plaintiff alleges that the court was in error in every paragraph of the instructions given to the jury. The suit was brought against the railroad for damages incurred by the burning of a factory owned by the plaintiff in Springfield and which, it is alleged, was set on fire by the company's engines.

STORY OF PROSPERITY

REPRESENTATIVES OF RAILROADS BEFORE THE TAX BOARD.

B. & O. S. W. Has Reduced Operating Expenses the Past Year—Wabash Wants a Reduction.

The State Board of Tax Commissioners had another session with the railroad yesterday. To-day and to-morrow will be devoted to hearing the representatives of steam railways and the board will then take up the assessment of telephone companies, telegraph and express companies, etc.

It was a story of prosperity that the representatives of railroads related to the commissioners yesterday, although the agents of the big corporations came to ask that their taxes be reduced. Of all the railway representatives that have appeared before the board up to this time the representative of the B. & O. Southwestern is the only one that has said to the board that operating expenses have been reduced. This statement was made yesterday. It is claimed that the operating expenses of the B. & O. S. W. have in the last year been reduced, a fact that is attributed to the improvements which the road has completed in southern Indiana in the way of cutting out curves, making tunnels and otherwise changing the grade. Figures show that the gross earnings of the road in the last year have been \$7,245,958.00. The increase in net earnings per mile has been \$50. All of the railway representatives say that while the price of material and the wages of employees have increased, freight rates have gone higher. The B. & O. S. W. was represented by John G. Walber, of Cincinnati, the road's tax agent.

The Michigan Central and its different branches were represented by R. M. Shaw, a Chicago attorney. The road's branches include the East Chicago Belt Railroad, the Chicago Junction Railway and the Indiana Harbor Railway. The Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway, which comprises the old C. H. & I. and I. D. & W. Railroads, was represented by Captain R. P. Rifenberck, tax agent. The Findley, Fort Wayne & Western is also operated by this line.

John M. McManus, tax agent of the Wabash, and Daniel W. Sims, of Lafayette, were before the board in the interests of that road. The Wabash is asking for a reduction of the taxes on its line running between Montpelier and Chicago. This part of the line is now assessed at \$17,000 a mile and the company is seeking a reduction of \$1,000 a mile. The attention of the commissioners was called to the fact that the road runs through a swampy part of the State and that it touches no county seat.

The Wabash also has a short line—seven or eight miles of track—running out of Peru, which, it is claimed, has been abandoned. The board is asked to tax this line at what the rails are actually worth and no more.

The Clover Leaf road was represented by its president, Benjamin Norton.

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Copy of Statement of the Condition

OF THE

UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE

Commercial Union**Assurance Co., Ltd.**

On the 31st day of December, 1902

It is located on the corner of Pine and

William streets, New York.

A. H. WRAY, Manager.

HOME OFFICE, London, England.

The Assets of the Company in the United States

are as follows:

Cash on hand and in the hands of

agents or other persons \$168,062.65

Real estate unincumbered \$88,148.69

Bonds owned by the company

bearing interest at the rate of

various per cents, secured as

follows:

United States government and

New York city bonds \$74,200.00

Railroad stocks, bonds, etc.

1,266,781.25

Loans on bonds and mortgages

of real estate, worth double the

amount for which the same is

mortgaged, and free from any

prior incumbrance \$12,000.00

Debts otherwise secured—interest

and rents accrued \$10,801.58

Debts for premiums \$20,381.14

All other securities \$8,466.26

Total assets \$4,049,016.27

LIABILITIES IN THE U. S.

Losses adjusted and not due \$73,950.00

Losses unadjusted \$37,200.00

Losses in suspense waiting for

further proof \$20,447.00

All other claims against the com-

pany \$28,348.54

Amount necessary to reinsure

outstanding risks \$2,298,338.97

Total liabilities \$2,863,338.51

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State.

I, the undersigned, auditor of state of

the State of Indiana, hereby certify that

the above is a correct copy of the state-

ment of the condition of the above-men-

tioned company on the 31st day of Decem-

ber, 1902, as shown by the original state-

ment, and that the said original state-

ment is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto sub-

scribe my name and affix my offi-

cial seal this 4th day of February,

1903.

D. E. SHERRICK, Auditor of State.

Copy of Statement of the Condition

OF THE

FIDELITY MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

On the 31st day of December, 1902.

It is located at No. 112-116 North Broad

street, Philadelphia, Pa.

L. G. FOUSE, President.

W. S. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

The Assets of the Company in the United States

are as follows:

Cash on hand and in the hands of

agents or other persons \$302,688.58

Real estate unincumbered \$1,369,590.00

Bonds owned by the company

bearing interest at the rate of

various per cents, secured as

follows:

United States government and

New York city bonds \$74,200.00

Railroad stocks, bonds, etc.

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